

with *Nesopupa griqualandica* (Melv. and Pons.).¹ The new form is ovate, of about the size of the other species, which it resembles in sculpture and in the lamellae of the parietal wall and columella. The two palatal plicae are subequal, the upper emerging to the lip, the lower one also long, reaching to the inner edge of the peristome. There is a very small nodule on the base of the columella. In *griqualandica* the lower palatal plica is short and very deeply immersed and there is a distinct though small basal plica within the base, in front of the lower palatal plica. In *griqualandica* there is a deep sulcus outside, over the upper palatal plica, and a flattening or short groove over the lower palatal; but in *farquhari* the sulcus is far less impressed except quite close to the lip. The color is reddish brown. Length 1.65, diam. 0.9 mm.

Mr. Burnup's figure 9, in Melvill and Ponsonby's Revision,² may perhaps represent this species, while their description in the same paper appears to comprise both *griqualandica* and *farquhari*, though chiefly relating to the former. Their pl. I, figs. 8 and 10 represent *griqualandica*. The new form is named in honor of one of the most successful South-African collectors. It will be figured in the Manual of Conchology.

A NEW GUNDLACHIA FROM GUATEMALA.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

GUNDLACHIA HINKLEYI, n. sp., Pl. I, figs. 10-16; Pl. III, fig. 1.

Shell subovate, being much wider posteriorly, the anterior margin rather shortly rounded, the right margin nearly rectilinear, but somewhat diverging anteriorly, the left margin obliquely expanded and broadly rounded, anterior margin wider and much more curved than the posterior; apex very excentric, depressed and decidedly turned toward the right side, bluntly rounded, smooth except for a few concentric wrinkles; color a very pale corneous, nearly pure white; lines of growth rather strong and

¹ *Pupa griqualandica* M. and P., 1893; the specimens used being from Pretoria.

² Ann. Mag. N. H. (8), i, p. 76, pl. i, 1908.

irregular; anterior slope with strong radial striae originating below the septate growth and extending to the anterior margin, similar striae appear on the left lateral slope, but are scarcely, if at all, visible on the right slope; the septate portion of the shell is small in comparison with the adult expansion, it is narrow and the posterior portion covered by the septum is free from and projects over, but scarcely beyond, the posterior margin of the adult aperture; the first growth of the shell from the septate form is continued on the sides in a nearly direct continuation of the lateral slopes of the septate shell for some little distance, the anterior slope of this stage is also a continuation of the anterior slope of the septate stage but owing to the oblique position assumed by the septate shell is at first somewhat convex, as viewed laterally, later as the side slopes begin to expand, the anterior slope is continued in a nearly straight line to the margin; the left lateral slope of the adult shell below the secondary constriction is concave at first, becoming nearly straight toward the margin; the right lateral slope is less concave above and straighter and more oblique than the left; owing to the small size of the septum and consequent large aperture of the septate shell and the narrow first growth of the adult shell there is no distinct aperture to the septate portion visible in the adult shell from below, the whole interior of the adult shell appears to pass, practically unconstricted, directly into the septate portion; the posterior margin of the adult shell narrow and somewhat abruptly expanded and reflected.

Length 5.5; width 3.75; alt. 1.75 mm.

The septate shell is oblong, the sides being nearly parallel, but slightly expanding anteriorly, the right slightly convex and the left slightly concave; the posterior margin is regularly rounded; the anterior more broadly rounded; the apex depressed, bluntly rounded, excentric, reaching nearly to the right margin, smooth except for slight concentric wrinkles, lines of growth fine and regular; the anterior slope is slightly convex; the very short posterior slope below the projecting apex to the line of the septum is straight and oblique; the right lateral slope is steep and nearly straight, the left slope very convex; the septum is very short, being less than half of the length of

the septate shell, convex on its lower surface, the margin is very short, being less than half of the length of the septate shell, convex on its lower surface, the margin is very concave and on the right side, extends further forward than it does on left, there does not seem to be the distinct thickening of the margin so noticeable in other species; aperture much larger than in any other species yet described.

Length 2; width 1.5; alt. .75 mm.

Type (43455 Coll. Walker) from the Maya Farm, Quirigua, Guatemala, collected by A. A. Hinkley. Cotypes in the collection of Mr. Hinkley.

This fine species is the first from either Central or South America, of which both the septate and adult forms are known.

It differs from all other described species except *crepidulina* Guppy in the small size of the septum and the consequent difference in the position of the aperture of the septate stage in the adult shell. The septum in the specimen figured appears very like the incomplete septum in the North American species, but as the three adult specimens before me are exactly alike in the position of the septate shell, this would seem to be the normal condition in this species. The specimen figured, which is 3.25 mm. in length, has apparently slightly passed the septate stage and begun the growth of the constricted portion of the adult shell and shows the beginnings of the radial striæ.

With the *Gundlachias* was associated a species of *Lævapex*, very like the *excentricus* Morelet. Whether it has any closer relations with the *Gundlachia* remains to be determined as the radula has not yet been examined. While the general aspect of the two species, if such they be, is very similar, the *Lævapex* has a very much more acute apex than the *Gundlachia*.

As shown by the figure, the radula of this species is quite typical of the genus.

A LIST OF SHELLS FROM THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

The late Dr. Charles A. Davis, the well known peat-expert of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, in addition to his special acquire-